

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE RECENT BATTLES IN NORTH CAROLINA. THE NEW YORK HERALD ON THE REBELLION.

Richmond, Dec. 28th, 1862. The New York Herald, of the 25th inst., contains full details of the recent military operations in North Carolina. It claims a splendid success for the Union troops. In a despatch editorial, the Herald urges Gov. Seymour to call a Convention of the loyal States, and invite the rebel States to co-operate, and says that unless the rebellion is crushed before Spring, the rebels will have a Napoleon for an ally.

A dispatch from Cairo to it is reported at Memphis that the rebels have gone towards Grand Junction, but nothing is known positively. A small rebel force made a raid on the suburbs of Memphis on Sunday night, pillaged several stores, carried off one hundred cattle, and one hundred and eighty mules.

Gold in New York, on the 24th, was quoted at one hundred and thirty-two.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.—BATTLES EXPECTED IN MISSISSIPPI.—THE LATE YANKEE RAID ON THE W. & R. R., 30. AS.

Perkinsburg, Dec. 28th, 1862. Northern dates of the 26th inst. have been received. Christmas was a dull day with the army of the Rappahannock. The depletion of stores rendered the time dreary. No movements whatever have taken place on either side of the river, nor is there any indication of an immediate renewal of hostilities.

The Herald says that the campaign in Mississippi is assuming an important shape, and it may not be long before two severe battles will have to be recorded in that region. One at Vicksburg, and another at Jackson. Porter's grand naval expedition is to surpass all others in magnitude.

According to the Register just published, the Abolition army embraces over a million of men. A fire, involving a loss of sixty five thousand dollars, occurred in Washington Street, New York, on Thursday. The Baltimore American's Suffolk correspondent is satisfied that the army in that vicinity is capable of marching into Richmond; and says that the roads leading to the rebel Capital are good and less protected than any other route, and the soldiers are all anxious to undertake the job.

Attorney Gen. Bates regards the admission of Western Virginia as unconstitutional. Litch, it is thought, will not sign the bill. The Herald says that the rebels in Western Tennessee and North Mississippi appear to have involved all of our combination as just then in serious difficulties and drawbacks, and we shall be agreeably disappointed if a great victory, instead of disappointing reverse, shall be the result of the winter's campaign in the South West, as it is now conducted.

The Herald says that Foster's operations in North Carolina amount to nothing practically. The expedition should never have been attempted, unless it was intended to hold the rail Road Junction at Salisbury, which commands the Atlantic Seaboard line and constitutes a channel through which Richmond receives supplies from the Southern Rebel States. The only result of the late effort will be to attract the attention of the rebels to the importance of concentrating such a force there as will defy further attempts on our part to cut this important link in their lines of communication.

The attempt and the failure are of a piece with all the other brilliant efforts of the Washington generalship, which imply that so much dash and heroism, on the part of both officers and men, should have been thrown on an enterprise which, like the assault on the enemy's line at Fredericksburg, was destined from the first to be fruitless.

The Tribune's Suffolk correspondent, of December 23rd, says that yesterday's political speaking was dull. On election day, in this section, four votes were cast in Suffolk, and no returns will be received from Isle of Wight, Weymouth, or Smithfield. The rebels from the other side of the Blackwater came over to a quietus upon the Union men who might try to vote. Lieut. Col. B. F. Ford, of the N. Y. Mounted Rifles, was sent with a detachment to carry the ballot box to the rebellious section named. He had seen the precious ark of freedom as far as Smithfield, and was at visiting the other places when he was set upon by an overwhelming rebel force and had a hard race for Suffolk.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS. Richmond, Dec. 30th, 1862. Northern dates of the 27th inst. were received at a late hour last night. The news is unimportant.

A Washington letter says it is believed, in diplomatic circles, that on the 1st of January Napoleon will inform Minister Dayton that he can no longer delay entreating the United States and the Confederate States to terminate the war.

Washington correspondents all agree that "Lincoln will stand by his emancipation proclamation, and will issue a supplementary proclamation on the 1st of January. The iron clad boat recently destroyed in the Yazoo River, mouned thirteen guns.

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On the 21st and 22d sixty transports left Helena for the South, and a large force remained at Helena, which was to follow soon. Scouts report that Forrest and Vandorn had a junction and attacked Memphis on the 23d, destroying large quantities of stores. Nothing further has been ascertained.

By appearances, the conflict on the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers will soon commence.

D. Price, who left Memphis on Tuesday evening, reports Vandorn as being in the vicinity, and having sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the city. The enemy were removing everything to Fort Pickens. There are only two regiments in Memphis.

BUN THE BLOCKADE. Mobile, Dec. 26th, 1862. The steamer Alice, formerly the Matagorda, ran the blockade last night safely into a Confederate port. She has a quantity of powder and a valuable cargo.

There was heavy firing in the direction of Young's Point this evening.

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MORGAN AGAIN IN KENTUCKY.—1,700 PRISONERS CAPTURED, & CATTLE, &c. Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 27th, 1862. Parties from Murfreesboro' report that Morgan has taken Tompkinsville, Ky., and captured twelve hundred prisoners, and one hundred head of cattle, and sent them to Murfreesboro'. Several prisoners have been, or are to be, executed in Murfreesboro' as spies and deserters.

The New York Tribune says that the Confederate States must be recognized; no chance to the whites. Peace, it says, is the only peace for the present difficulties.

BRUTE BULLER SUICIDED BY BANKS. Mobile, Dec. 27th, 1862. The Advertiser and Register has received late New Orleans papers. Buller was succeeded by N. P. Banks on the 15th inst. Not over 8,000 troops came out with Banks. It is rumored that Banks will disband the Negro Regiment.

Buller's general order, dated Dec. 15th, says: Landing with a military chest containing but seventy five dollars from the board of a rebel government have given your country's treasury near half a million of dollars, and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your service; that your expedition has cost your Government less by four-fifths than any other. He boasts of his Negro Regiment.

MORGAN DESTROYING THE LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.—YANKEES ADVANCING, &c., &c. Chattanooga, Dec. 26th, 1862. A dispatch has been received here announcing that

Morgan has destroyed the track on the Louisville Railroad in Kentucky. The wife of Hon. H. W. Bruce and wife of Judge Barnett, of Kentucky, on endeavoring to pass through the Federal lines at Nashville, under a flag of truce, were sent back to Murfreesboro' by Rosecrans and refused permission to return to their homes in Kentucky.

The enemy are in force at Stewart's creek, ten miles from Murfreesboro', and our lines are half a mile from them. It is believed that the enemy is advancing his whole force. There was skirmishing along the line all day yesterday. The enemy captured two of our guns.

Four hundred Federal prisoners, reported captured this morning at Murfreesboro. It was believed a general engagement would take place during the day. One hundred and fifty four Federal officers arrived here to-night from Murfreesboro to be sent to Vicksburg for exchange.

Nashville papers of the 27th announce that Rosecrans has moved his headquarters to Concord Church, eight miles South of Nashville. They do not believe a battle is imminent.

Trains from Louisville failed to arrive on Thursday or Friday nights, and it was reported in Nashville that Morgan had torn up the track at Cave City.

The Louisville Journal, of the 24th inst., has been received. It contains a despatch from Lexington, of 23rd, reporting Gen. Floyd and Marshall, with a large force, to have penetrated Floyd's Gap and were rapidly advancing into the heart of Kentucky.

Lexington and vicinity are full of Morgan's men. Four of them have been captured by a scouting party.

FROM MURFREESBORO'.—THE CONFEDERATE ARMY REINFORCED.—GEN. MORGAN AT WORK CAPTURING YANKEES, DESTROYING BRIDGES, &c. &c. (Special despatch to the Savannah Republican.)

MURFREESBORO', TENN., Dec. 28th, 1862. The enemy made a general advance yesterday, driving in our pickets. Heavy cannonading was kept up until dark. Our advance having fallen back, we were heavily defeated last night, with orders to take our former position at all hazards. Heavy firing continued this morning. A general engagement is expected to-morrow.

John H. Morgan entered Glasgow, Ky., on Christmas evening, and after brisk fighting, drove the enemy from the square, capturing and killing a large number. Our loss was Capt. Linn. The next day he burnt all the bridges between Murfreesville and Elizabethtown, Ky., destroying fifteen miles of Railroad.

Our army is in line of battle, but no fight to-day. The force of the enemy is estimated at 40,000; their object is supposed to be to flank us and cut off Chattanooga.

The Herald says that the rebels in Western Tennessee and North Mississippi appear to have involved all of our combination as just then in serious difficulties and drawbacks, and we shall be agreeably disappointed if a great victory, instead of disappointing reverse, shall be the result of the winter's campaign in the South West, as it is now conducted.

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Marchal Kane upon Secretary Seward. We take the following from the Baltimore Republican to the Editors of the Republic:

The accompanying brief address was designed to appear in the morning papers, and with this view was sent to the only two reputed independent morning journals, which, as I am informed, have circulated among Marylanders, the Sun and Gazette. The publication was, however, declined by these journals, not as they were informed, because of their dissent from the truth of what I say, but because such truths are not all well to be published in Baltimore by the despotic censorship to which they are compelled to submit.

Geo. P. KANE.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND: After an incarceration of seventeen months in four of the Forts of the United States, now converted by the Government into prisons, which have no similitude but in the Bastille of France, I avail myself of the first moment of my return to my native State to address a brief word to you.

In this imprisonment I am understood to have been the special victim of Mr. Secretary Seward, who, in concert with his hired minions has omitted no occasion to heap upon me accusations which he knew to be false, and therefore dare not bring to the ordeal of a public trial.

For these charges the despotic censorship of the press in which I have been kept allowed me no reply; and I can only now promise that, in due time, and upon a proper occasion, Mr. Seward shall hear from me in a way which will procure for him, if he has not already acquired it, the contempt of every honest man and woman in the land.

Without having been held upon any specific charge, I am turned out of prison without any reason being assigned for it; and thus, in my arbitrary arrest and release, I illustrate the most flagrant violation of constitutional liberty.

It would be unbecomingly the dignity of the subject; to cast abusive epithets upon the author of this gross outrage; but when allowed the opportunity, I pledge myself, under pain of the forfeiture of the good opinion you have always honored me with, to show that all that is said in a man, unparliamentary in a citizen, and corrupt in an officer. Ends I have concentrated this individual.

Geo. P. KANE.

Baltimore, Nov. 29th, 1862.

Evacuation of St. Simon's Island. We would, a few days since, to a report that the Yankees had abandoned some of the islands on our coast. We learn that they have evacuated St. Simon's Island. The force on the island consisted of some three hundred whites and two hundred negroes, who, it seems, on learning that Capt. Hazzard, with his corps of Rangers had nearly completed his arrangements for an attack on them, suddenly embarked on a couple of gunboats, and fled to the place. A faithful negro by the name of Henry, belonging to Capt. Hazzard, who had volunteered to remain on the island and protect his master's property, being suspected by the Yankees of having rendered assistance to Capt. Hazzard in a previous raid on the island, (an account of which we published in the News) was arrested by them shortly after their departure, and placed in one of their gunboats, where he was kept for three weeks. Henry was afterwards placed under a strong guard on shore. He says that through the agency of negro spies, the Yankees kept a close watch on the movements of Capt. Hazzard's corps, and that large rewards were offered the negroes who knew the Captain to kill him.

On last Thursday they sent over spies in the neighborhood of the Altamaha, who returned with the intelligence that Capt. Hazzard had a boat expedition nearly ready to make an attack on the island. Henry says the information was given to the Yankees by the St. Simon's. The Governor, as the Yankees commander is called, immediately summoned the negroes together and made a speech to them, in which he told them that the intention of Capt. Hazzard's men was to kill every living soul on the island; that the white troops had to leave to attack Charleston; that they could not wait for a long time, and that they must leave immediately. The same night the negroes were huddled on board the two gunboats in the greatest confusion, in the midst of which Henry effected his escape from his guards, and made his way on the wreck of a boat to the water. Capt. Hazzard has annoyed the Yankees very much on the island, having killed some fifteen negroes and taken many more prisoners. He has certainly done good service to the cause in making the place too hot to hold them.

Savannah News.

The Slaughter at Fredericksburg. The army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing after the late battle on the Rappahannock, says:

I went over the ground this morning, and the dead still remaining there, after two-thirds of them had been removed, lay twice as thick as upon any other battlefield I have ever seen. On a piece of ground not exceeding two hundred yards in extent, I counted that the enemy left between thirteen and fourteen hundred dead. Allowing five wounded for every one man killed (the usual proportion), and it would be safe to put down the loss in killed and wounded on this bloody square of two hundred yards at 6,000.

The blood may still be seen in patches on the ground, as a butcher pen, and the way along which they were carried back into the town is still red with blood, notwithstanding the rain this morning.

Just in front of our line is a thin plank fence, behind which the enemy sought shelter as they advanced upon the hill. Some of the rebels were literally shot away from the posts to which they were nailed, and one can hardly place his hand upon any part of them without covering a dozen bullet holes. At the foot of the stone wall behind which the Confederates fought, thousands of flattened musket balls may be seen scattered about, behind it have been converted into a partial land mine.

The same correspondent writes of the appearance of Fredericksburg:

I have often read the scenes attending the sacking of a city, but was never able to realize the full import of this term until this morning when I rode into Fredericksburg. The number of houses destroyed by fire is not so great as at first reported, but otherwise the ruin is complete. Chimneys were knocked down, roofs torn away, great gaps made in the walls, streets barricaded, furniture hacked to pieces or used for firewood, store houses opened and their contents scattered about, stocks, mattresses taken into the streets and alleys for the vandals to sleep upon, books, paintings and looking glasses scattered over the ground, provisions consumed, cellars ransacked, and the enclosures around private residences and lots piled down and used for firewood or to rest upon. There is hardly a structure in the city that has not been the theatre of a fearful struggle in the streets and suburbs. The floor of many of the houses into which the wounded were taken are covered with blood, and in some instances the dead still remain in the sick chambers, their eyes fixed in death, yet glaring wildly at blackened and blood-stained walls.

A few of the inhabitants are seen peeping out from their hiding places, or fitting across the streets like mysterious shadows. The churches and better descriptions of buildings seem to have been the mark of the enemy's spite. But nothing escaped their fury, and it will be a long while before the town recovers from the terrible ordeal through which it has passed.

THE VOICES OF THE ARMY.—An officer of our army on the Rappahannock writing to us on business says:

We have heard strange things about the Confederates, and are now in session at Raleigh. Can it be possible that they are jesting over so important a subject (open conflict with the Confederate Government) or do they wish to undo all that the blood of their army has won for them since the commencement of the war?

A correspondent says:

"The feelings of our army are intensely excited at the disgraceful conduct of the Legislature. Our troops are the admiration of the entire army for their dignified deportment as well as for their fighting qualities. But lately we have heard some hard words with the troops from other States, nearly resulting in blows or bloodshed. This has resulted from some foolish remarks, such as, 'When are you going home? Your State is going to back out, is she? Getting scared, eh?' I tell you to all seriousness that the temper of our men is sorely tried by this sort of thing. They could readily be induced to return home—if it was to break up the Federal Legislature. What do they mean?"

The foregoing needs no comment. But it is a burning shame that the brave fellows who have nobly and gallantly placed their glorious old State in the front ranks of the States of the Confederacy, should have such remarks made about them, and their families disgraced by the conduct of their own miscreant and traitor at home. But a time will come when the soldiers can settle the account for themselves.

State Journal.

We take the following statement of facts pertaining to the late battle at Fredericksburg from the Richmond Dispatch:

Instead, however, of annoying our readers further with Barnard's direct lies and suppressions of the truth, we will state certain facts, details of which are given by a man who was in the battle of Saturday. A small portion of our army only was engaged, not more than 25,000 men at first. Barnard rates his own force engaged at 40,000. It was certainly double that figure. Barnard writes that he lost but 5,000 men. General Armstrong, of the Confederate army took the precaution to count the dead bodies left on the field by the Yankees, and they were rather more than 3,500. This was on Tuesday, after the Yankees had employed two whole days in burying. At the lowest calculation, then, we must have killed at least 5,000 of their men, and we will state certain facts, details of which are given by a man who was in the battle of Saturday. A small portion of our army only was engaged, not more than 25,000 men at first. Barnard rates his own force engaged at 40,000. 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